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HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1736.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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THE KROEGER PIANO.

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom

From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)

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WANT TO DISCUSS IT.

Attempt to Head Off Opium Bill Fails.

WATERHOUSE MAKES A STAND.

Baldwin, Schmidt, Northrup and Rice Say They Oppose the Measure—Report on Great Seal of the Republic, Legislative Business Booms Along.

The black list is opened. These are the Members of the Legislature who have thus far put themselves on record for licensing opium:

Senator Cecil Brown, Senator John McCandless, Senator A. Hocking.

MONDAY, Feb. 24.

If the lower House copies after the Senate in despatching the measures brought before it, the first regular session of the Legislature of the Republic will be a short one.

The Senate began business at the usual hour Monday morning. Senator Baldwin was on hand, which leaves Kaulane as the only member yet to arrive.

Chairman Rice of the Printing Committee presented the appropriation bills for current accounts and salaries and pay rolls, Minister King's bill for the revision of the Land Act and the bill referring to the biennial period.

Senator Brown from the committee on rules submitted the recommendation to do away with the engrossing of bills and provide typewritten copies.

Report on Pail Road.

The Pail road commission presented its report as follows:

"We have carefully examined the Nuanu Pail with reference to the construction of a new wagon road.

"On the South side the gentle slope into Nuanu valley presents no difficulties. On the North side there is a very steep rocky slope. Here a line of road with a grade of 13 per cent was located by W. R. Lawrence in 1882. This location runs through the lowest pass with a cut of 13 feet at the summit.

"A line was located by W. W. Bruner in 1889 with a grade of 8 per cent, and construction was begun on this line the same year. In place of a steep grade in the old road approaching the Pail from the South side, about one fourth of a mile of new road was built on a grade of 6 per cent, also about 400 feet over the summit and at the beginning of the descent on the North side. These two pieces of road are now part of the traveled road. On the same location a length of 4000 feet was constructed at the lower end of the grade. This portion has not been used. Both of these lines and the present road are shown on the accompanying map.

"The accompanying profile across the Pail shows a possible tunnel. Its value is not commensurate with its cost. The grade of the tunnel shown here passes 200 feet below the summit of the gap. The summit of the grade is 90 feet higher, or only 110 feet lower than the gap. The Northern portal of the tunnel would be on a very steep slope, along which the grade would be continued.

"A tunnel as shown would shorten the road nearly half a mile. It would, however, be an objectionable feature for a wagon road. Its cost would be about \$70,000, while the cost of the rest of the road would be reduced comparatively little thereby. Taking into consideration the nature of the traffic and the topography, as well as the grades and the condition of the roads leading to the Pail, we think that a grade of 8 per cent. is a suitable one, and that the line located by Mr. Bruner presents the most economic location of the road. The fact that the road has been partly constructed on this line is an additional reason for adopting it. The amount already expended is \$10,000. Of this amount \$300 was paid for the survey and location.

"The deflection in this line toward the East is favorable for a future road to Waimanalo.

"The danger from the falling of loose rock from above the road appears to be no worse on this line than on other possible lines, and in any case can be almost wholly prevented.

"The length of road remaining to be built is 1 1/2 miles as stated, of 8 per cent., a usual width of 20 feet, and in no case less than 12 feet. We estimate the cost of completing the road, including macadamizing, at \$45,000.

"There are several steep grades between Honolulu and the Pail which can be easily improved. A large portion of the road is rough and is kept so by allowing the road to become the bed of a stream during heavy rains. The cost of preventing damage would be much less than the cost of repairs, with the further advantage of having a good road at all times. There is no special difficulty in properly draining the road.

"Respectfully submitted,

C. H. KLEUGEL, C. V. E. DOVE, J. S. EMERSON, Pail Road Commission."

This report was turned over to the Printing Committee.

Attorney General Smith reported for the commission to revise and recodify the penal laws. Mr. Smith read the report of the commissioners who with the consent of the Executive had had the report, as made by Judge Foster, printed in order to place it in proper form before the Legislature. The necessity of a revision in the penal code was pointed out by Mr. Smith. The report was referred to the Joint Judiciary Committee.

Brown's Opium Bill.

Senator Brown was on hand with his opium bill and read it through for the information of the Senators. The bill provides not only for the licensing of opium but also the licensing of opium dens, of which there shall not be more than four in Honolulu.

Senator Baldwin moved that the bill be referred to the Printing Committee.

Senator Waterhouse said he could not let it go to the committee without a protest. He said the majority of the Senate were present and they might as well put themselves on record now as later. Following out this idea he moved that the bill be rejected. Seconded by Senator Rice.

Mr. Baldwin said he thought the bill should meet with the full vote of the Senate. He was personally opposed to licensing opium, but it was an important problem and many people had changed their opinions in recent years. It was a difficult question to meet. There was undoubtedly a large amount of opium smuggled and a full discussion of the bill could do no harm.

Senator Schmidt seconded Mr. Baldwin's motion.

Senator Waterhouse called for the ayes and noes. He said: "We might as well come to an understanding on this matter at once."

Senator Wright thought Mr. Waterhouse was trying to force matters. He seconded Mr. Baldwin's motion.

Senator Brown said he had voted against opium up to 1890. He found that the drug was being smuggled into the country and since that time he had favored a license. He represented a constituency and they had asked him to introduce the measure. There should be an opportunity for discussion.

Senator Baldwin said that in making his motion, he wished it distinctly understood that he did not favor the bill. There were many Senators who had not formed an opinion for or against. It is impossible for the Senators to draw opinions from one reading. "Senator Waterhouse's mind is made up. My mind is made up; but there are those who wish for a discussion, and I am for letting them have it."

Attorney General Smith urged that Senator Waterhouse withdraw his motion to reject.

Senator Waterhouse said the question could be settled then and there. The people were becoming agitated over the subject and there was no cause for it. "A bill of this kind can be decided here and now."

Senator Hocking thought the ones who were on the fence should have an opportunity to think.

Senator Schmidt stated that on general principles he opposed licensing opium, but he wished to have the matter discussed.

Senator McCandless wanted to know if Mr. Waterhouse was afraid of his constituents.

"No sir, Mac, I am voting for the best interests of the country," interrupted Waterhouse.

Mr. Northrup said he was against the bill, but hoped for a free discussion.

The call for the ayes and noes was lost. Senators Waterhouse, Rice and Brown being the only ones to vote for it. The question before the Senate was then Senator Waterhouse's motion to reject. This was lost, Waterhouse and Rice being the only ones in favor. All other members voted against the motion. The bill was then sent to the Printing Committee.

Senator McCandless passed around photographic copies of the seal which the special committee on State seal intended to recommend.

On motion of Senator Baldwin, the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the bill regulating the biennial period. Mr. Smith, explaining the bill, said the biennial periods heretofore have ended March 31st. The Constitution provided that the heads of the departments should make their reports for year ending December 31st. Consequently, the books had to be closed at that time. The bill was prepared in order that there should be no confusion. The bill passed the second reading and was referred to the Committee on Printing for an official copy.

On motion of Senator Baldwin, the Act relating to homestead leases was sent on its way; read the first time and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Senator Baldwin, Bill No. 2, current accounts bill, was taken up for second reading. Read and referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Senator Baldwin, the Salaries and Appropriation bill was made the order of the day for Tuesday and Thursday. No further business arising, the Senate adjourned to the usual morning hour Tuesday.

House of Representatives.

House called to order by President Naone at 10 a. m.

An engrossed copy of the President's message was handed in by Minister Cooper.

A petition from Lahaina, with sixty-eight signatures, asking that the Circuit Court term be not discontinued at that place, was presented by Rep. Pail.

The Printing Committee, through Rep. Richards, reported the Minister of the Interior's bill, relating to leases, printed; also a copy of the Senate

appropriation bill, for salaries and pay rolls, received.

The Great Seal.

Rep. Robertson presented the report of the Joint Committee on Great Seal as follows: The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, appointed to consider designs for a Great Seal and department seals, and to report the same for adoption, beg leave to report as follows:

With the permission of the Executive we gave public notice in the newspapers that there would be an open competition, and that a prize of \$50 would be paid to the competitor whose designs for a Great Seal would be adopted by the Legislature. In pursuance of said notice twenty-seven different designs were submitted to us, and we have carefully examined them and considered their respective merits. We have concluded to recommend for adoption the design submitted under the nom de plume "Anglo-Dane," that being in our opinion the most meritorious and constituting a handsome and appropriate design for a Great Seal.

A description of the design, together with a key to the technical terms herein used, will be found in another column.

As to the department seals, we are of the opinion that they should be of uniform design, and we think that the design now used by the Interior Department is suitable and well adapted for the purpose. We, therefore, recommend that that design be adopted by the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Finance and the Attorney-General, as well as the Interior Department, but inserting in each respectively the proper department name.

Joint Resolution.

The following joint resolution was read by Rep. Robertson:

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives:

First—That the Great Seal of the Republic of Hawaii be circular in shape, three inches in diameter, and of the design herein below attached, and more particularly described as follows:

Arms—An heraldic shield quartered; first and fourth, stripes of the national banner proper; second and third, a ball argent on a staff sable; a cutcheon surcharged, bearing five-pointed star, or, at the fess point; field vert.

Supporters—On the dexter side Kamehameha I, attitude as represented by bronze statue in front of the Judiciary building in Honolulu cloak and helmet, or figure treated proper. Sluister, Goddess of Liberty, wearing a Phrygian cap and holding in right hand a Hawaiian banner partly unfurled.

Crest and Motto—A rising sun irradiated, surmounted by the figures 1894 in Roman numerals, the whole surrounded by the legend, "Republic of Hawaii," and the motto "Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono" in Roman characters, encircled all the lettering; or.

Further Accessories—Below the shield the fabulous bird Phoenix overt issuant from flames; further, eight taro leaves interlaced with branches of ferns and banana foliage ascendant.

Second—That the official departmental seals of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Finance and the Attorney-General shall be of the design herein attached, except that in the seal of the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Finance and the Attorney-General the appropriate departmental name shall be inserted in each respectively.

Rep. Richards moved that the report be made the special order of the day for Wednesday.

Rep. Kamao moved that the report of the special committee be referred to the Printing Committee to be translated and printed. Carried.

Rep. Kamao read for the first time his Act to create an additional port of entry and departure for foreign vessels in the collection district of Kealahou, in the island of Hawaii. Under suspension of rules the bill was read for the second time by title. Referred to Printing Committee.

Minister Smith presented the report of the Commission appointed under an Act of the Legislature of 1892, to revise and codify the penal laws of the kingdom. The Commissioners appointed on March 20, 1893, were as follows: Chief Justice Judd, Cecil Brown and William Foster, the last being appointed compiler. After completing the work he made a report to the Commission, who approved his work. Report referred to Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Rep. Kamao the bill to authorize the Minister of the Interior to make certain leases was taken up and read for the first time, section by section. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Adjourned until 10 a. m. Tuesday.

Child Study.

The child study class will hold their regular semi-monthly meeting Wednesday at 2:25 at the High School building. The subject for the hour will be the care of children. Dr. Cordelia Green who is at the head of the well-known sanitarium at Castile, N. Y., will be present to give some pages from her varied experience. Many mothers as well as teachers should gladly improve this opportunity which is free to all.

Our people are growing more and more in the habit of looking to Benson, Smith & Company for the latest and best of everything in the drug line. They sell Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of bad colds, croup and whooping cough. When in need of such a medicine give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result.

SOMETHING OF THE A. P. A.

San Francisco American Speaks of Honolulu.

Remarks Concerning Matter Published in an Evening Paper—What A. P. A. Stands For.

The A. P. A. has become quite strong in Honolulu and is apparently making itself felt in the Hawaiian Islands. The Honolulu Independent, a daily paper published on the Islands, had quite a long editorial on the A. P. A. in its edition of November 1st. Judging from the tone of the article, the writer is either a follower of the pope or very ignorant. Commenting on the Order he says that it is fortunate for the peace and welfare of the community that a determined opposition has been formed which will leave no stone unturned in trying to break up the ring which is being shielded under the name of the society known as the A. P. A.

We would like to inform the editor of the Independent that the Order has had the same experience in America. Determined opposition has arisen against the Order all over the United States, the opposition coming mostly from the pope's Irish; but it was not strong enough to defeat the aims and objects of the Order. Moreover, a good many of those who were engaged in opposing the Order have learned a lesson that will last them a lifetime. They have found out to their sorrow that the respectable element of the American people are either members of the A. P. A. or in sympathy with it and they will not elect any man or party into office who denounces the principles of the Association.

The Independent says A. P. A. stands for American Protective Association but means American Protestant Association, and the object of its enrolled members is mainly to boycott every Catholic—man, woman and child—and to drive, if possible, every member of the church of Rome to starvation and despair.

Any man who would be guilty of writing such a statement as that is either a fool or a Jesuit. An honest man would not make statements that are not true, and if the editor of the Independent is honest and has good sense he ought to know that no society whose members are banded together for the purpose of carrying out the objects that he says the A. P. A. is organized for, could exist. If he is ignorant on the subject he should try to become informed before attempting to write on the matter at all. The intelligent people who read his paper and who are posted on the true objects and aims of the A. P. A., will be liable to form a poor opinion of the one who was guilty of writing such utter rot. He says that he is not a Roman Catholic, but judging from the experience we have had in the United States, we are inclined to think that he is one, and one of the worst kind—a Jesuit. That is the kind of trash that the Jesuits publish in America when they want to stir up the prejudices of the low and ignorant; they know better than to offer it to enlightened people. We are not posted as to the intelligence of the class of people who read the Independent, but if they believe such ridiculous assertions as those we have referred to, it does not speak very highly of their mental capacity.

Some charitably disposed person should forward to the editor of the Independent, by the next steamer, a little patriotic literature so that he may read and become educated on the true objects and principles of the A. P. A. and thus prevent him from making a complete ass of himself every time he attempts to write on the subject.—The San Francisco American.

TREE PLANTING ON MOLOKAI.

Thirty Thousand Trees Sprouting Up—A Native Tree.

Commissioner Marsden had a letter from Florist Rhodes by the Mokohii stating that excellent progress is being made in the construction of the sheds at the settlement.

About 12,000 blue gum trees have sprouted two or three inches. Of the seeds planted about 30,000 have come up.

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

An Able Speech by Minister Damon.

BUT LITTLE WORK IN HOUSE.

Minister King will Present a Bill.
The Committee Work—Preparing for the Next Week's Session—No Session to be Held Today.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

The Senate opened at the usual hour, with Senators Baldwin and Kane absent.

After the reading of the minutes the Secretary read a communication from the House stating that A. G. M. Robertson had been appointed on the joint committee to wait upon the President. The standing committees of the House were also announced.

Senator Brown reported from the Committee on Rules, giving notice of a recommendation of changes effecting the engrossing and printing of bills.

Senator Brown reported from the Special Joint Committee that the President had been notified of the assembling of the Legislature.

A resolution placing the hour of meeting at 10 a. m. was passed.

Under suspension of the rules Minister Damon presented two appropriation bills—one for salaries and pay-rolls, the other for current accounts. In introducing the bills Minister Damon spoke as follows:

"In presenting these bills I would say that the public has taken so large an interest in the financial outlook of the country for the past two years, I think a new status may possibly be made in which the Minister of Finance should come before the fund-disposing portion of the Legislature and make a statement of what his prospects are for the coming two years, somewhat more general, perhaps, than could be made in the report which has been made to the President."

"The first bill which I have presented to you today is a bill covering salaries and pay-rolls, which has been prepared and translated in proper form. There is a bill that has already passed the Executive covering current expenditure, which is in the hands of the translator. I was disappointed that it was not ready to present to you today."

"Following these two bills there is a bill providing further loans for the coming two years. You are all well aware that our surplus which we had at the beginning of the last year was very heavily drawn upon by reason of the insurrection and the cholera epidemic, thus making our expenses last year very large. We have expended something like two millions of dollars, and it has been a very heavy drain upon the country and its resources."

Avoid Delay in Paying Bills.

"This bill that I present for your consideration this morning in connection with the appropriation bills is to allow the Minister of Finance to make arrangements with or deal with the banks or the capitalists during the month, or at the end of the month, or at such times as the treasury and its resources, for various reasons, shall have been somewhat reduced so that they may take the drafts of the orders of the Ministers of the different departments and place them with a bank or banks, and receive advances on them until such time as the treasury is in a position to take them up. It may be a month, may be only a week or perhaps only a day or two, the bank or banks being allowed the usual interest at 5 per cent. This gives the Executive and the Minister of Finance a broader opportunity to meet the demands upon the treasury without any unnecessary delay. I hope that the treasury at some day not far distant will have such a reserve on hand that it will not be necessary to call for this means of securing loans, but this is a privilege which every civilized nation has taken advantage of, and the interest that our own citizens are taking in our welfare I think will be means of sustaining and also of increasing our credit."

What the Acts Call For.

"The proposed Act covering salaries and pay-rolls calls for two years ending December 31, 1897, \$1,539,734; which, together with the Act appropriating \$1,683,937 for the general expenses of the Republic, shows a total estimated expenditure of \$3,223,671, an increase of appropriations over the previous biennial period of \$71,894.88."

"Taking as a guide the receipts of the current revenue for the past two years, \$3,459,056.44, it shows that \$184,615 is ought to be provided, though I apprehend \$200,000 would be a safer provision, for unlooked-for outlays will, from past experience, arise."

"To meet this an increase of revenue is anticipated from the customs of \$60,000, from the taxes increased by a change of date of assessment 70,000, from the working of the new License Act 40,000, from revenue of Government lands a portion of which were formerly under the crown 20,000, A more careful interpretation of the Stamp Act would show an increase of 10,000, Government realizations 15,000, Water rates and postal service 15,000, Legacy tax 10,000.

Total estimated increase of revenue \$240,000

"From these estimates and from these appropriations which from present unforeseen causes may not be expended, I hope for a surplus on December 31, 1897, of \$40,000."

"The anticipated revenue arising from the proposed change in the dates of assessment and collection of taxes will not take effect until 1897, and for nearly the same cause, though its adoption would be more gradual, the increased revenues for licenses will not be made in 1896."

"To meet the calls of the treasury during the interval, the act to further provide for the payment of current accounts is asked for, to bridge over the interval should the Executive find it necessary. This act is fixed for the duration of two years and it is not apprehended that more than \$150,000 will be required at any one time, and this will be repaid from current revenue at any time when funds from that source are in hand."

Dealing with Loan Funds.

"The statement that I have made brings us now to the point where we leave the current revenue. I think it has been a very happy method of handling the finance of this country that the different Ministers in past times have endeavored to separate the current funds from the loan funds; that as much as possible we may confine our expenses to general expenses of the Government, so that if we expend loan funds or current funds there shall be for that expenditure something in return; there shall be something coming back, something that if we are asked what has a certain sum been expended for, there will be something to show for it. If the books of the Government should be kept, and as we hope they will be kept some day, where we have an account so that our land resources, our public buildings, our school funds, etc., can show everything that has been expended for each, this will certainly show an advance in the interests of the country."

To Consolidate the Loan.

"We leave now the current account and in a very few words I wish to state what the proposition of the Executive is with reference to our bonded loan fund account. The present debt of the country is something over \$3,000,000. These bonds show interest varying from 12 per cent, down to 5 per cent. There are a few of the bonds bearing interest at 12 per cent. I think only \$15,000 belong to the Board of Education, others bearing interest at 7 per cent, a great majority at 6 per cent, and a few at 5 per cent. The proposition of the Executive is to ask the Legislature to pass an act allowing the Minister of Finance at such time as he may think prudent to consolidate the present bonded debt. Whether this is done partially here and partially in a foreign government or entirely here or entirely in a foreign government remains with the future developments."

"I have sent a copy of the act which I originally drafted, to London for consideration and to obtain their views. I have secured the advice of men who were interested in loan matters and the draft was prepared after thoroughly reviewing the subject; the draft was then submitted to counsel and redrafted and submitted to the Executive who allow it now to come before the Legislature."

"I was advised that it would not be wise for the Government to cite in the original draft just what each expenditure would be for but that should be made in a following act which will be presented to you. I have stated the proposal with reference to the present bonded indebtedness and another act will be submitted for your consideration dealing with the subject of future loans."

New Loan Act.

"It is the intention of the Executive to propose that a highway shall be placed in the Kona district, also a wharf here and at Hilo and new highways near Hilo and that the other islands shall receive due consideration; that school buildings shall be erected and it may be necessary that some new public building should be erected. They will come under what is known as the New Loan Act. The proposal is that this act shall not specify so many thousands for this and so many thousands for that, but it shall be a general loan act, from which this Legislature if it chooses could draw one or two thousand dollars for anything that might come under the act. The only statements therein that are compulsory are that it shall be devoted to public improvements, education and immigration; that the Legislature at each session shall name how much money has to be devoted to each particular purpose and in this way it will have many advantages over the previous loan acts. We have the \$200,000 remaining under the old loan act, but which is unavailable because it is not known how much should go to each separate thing. The money is tied up and is unavailable for many purposes. This act is also followed by an act limiting the powers of the Minister of Finance in making his arrangements with those who choose to take our bonds and with syndicates who propose to take them in large amounts."

"There are many points of issue I could talk about, but I do not care to take up the time of the House and I do not care to tire them too much on this subject. It is a new departure on the part of a Minister to make a public statement of this nature and I consider it better to limit my statement to what we actually propose to do. This will all be brought out in the nature of a new license act, and the tax law and other measures which will be taken and be explained to this Senate in the future."

Confidence in the Country.

"For myself personally I have been connected with this office for nearly three years and from the manner in which the public have subscribed for our bonds here in our own community I have been highly gratified. Up to the present time, from our own resources here in these islands there has been subscribed something over \$540,000 for our own bonds and when a community will have faith in any government, a government whose resources are somewhat limited and where they see everything that is going on in connection

with the Government, and will come forward and subscribe for over a half-million in bonds, it has given me a great deal of encouragement to continue in the handling of the finances and if we continue in the conservative manner in which we have acted for the last three years with the continuously increasing improvements, I am certain that it is only a matter of a short time until our indebtedness will be largely decreased, for we are now showing steady advance."

"At present the Postal Savings Bank is only receiving 5 per cent, for the bonds deposited there. The one principal reason to which I feel we are indebted for having been able to bear our heavy expenses so well, is that the taxation has been so wisely divided and that we receive it from so many sources. I hope that this coming Legislature will consider very carefully the proposition which is brought before it and adjust a little more carefully the direct taxation, that it may be placed on those who are better able to bear more taxation and who, from various causes in the past, have not had to bear their share in carrying the burden of the Government."

Under suspension of the rules the bill introduced by Mr. Damon was read the first time by title. Minister Smith gave notice of a bill regarding the biennial fiscal period. Under suspension of the rules the bill was read by title.

Minister King gave notice of a bill relating to the land act.

On motion of the Attorney General the rules were suspended and the bill read by title. The bill took the regular course.

On motion of Senator Waterhouse, seconded by McAndless, the President's message was read and ordered printed in both languages.

Senator Brown moved that the nominations of the President be approved as a whole. Senator McAndless called attention to the fact that under the rules the Senate was obliged to go into executive session. Senator Brown held that an executive session was not necessary at a secret session, "and I believe the less secret sessions we have the better."

The Senate finally went into executive session.

Senator Waterhouse moved that action be taken in open session. Senator McAndless continued his objections and moved an amendment to go into secret session. Seconded by Hooking.

Senator Waterhouse, in support of his motion, said that he hoped secret sessions would be entirely done away with. He believed every action of every Senator should be open and above board. "I don't believe in star chamber methods. Our constituents should know just what we are doing."

Senator McAndless' amendment was lost, the original motion carried and the various nominations confirmed separately. The nominations confirmed, each by a unanimous vote, were as follows: H. E. Cooper, to be Minister of Foreign Affairs; Walter F. Fear, to be First Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; W. A. Whiting, to be Second Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; A. W. Carter, to be First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit; Antoine Perry, to be Second Judge of the same; F. M. Hatch, to be E. E. and M. P. to Washington; Frank P. Hastings, to be Charge d'Affaires at Washington; R. P. Rithet, to be Hawaiian Consul to British Columbia; James Macfarlane, to be Hawaiian Consul at Auckland; W. G. Neill, to be Hawaiian Consul at Dunedin; Sirrell Hopkins, to be Hawaiian Consul at London; J. W. Macfarlane, to be Vice-Consul to British Columbia; H. P. Benton, to be Vice and Deputy Consul at Rome. No further business coming up for consideration the Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday morning.

House of Representatives.

Minister King and Attorney-General Smith were present at yesterday morning's session. Minister King gave notice of his intention to introduce an Act to authorize the Minister of the Interior to make a certain class of leases, amending chapter 44 of the laws of 1876.

After reading of the Act by title a discussion arose as to the advisability of having copies of acts introduced, type written, or mimeographed instead of printed.

Minister Smith was against any such action and thought that money would be saved in the end by having such matter printed.

The motion of Rep. McBryde to instruct the secretary to furnish each member with a copy of the laws passed at the last session, was carried unanimously.

At 10:30 a. m. House adjourned until 10 a. m. Monday.

Human Happiness.

The problems of physical health are identical with the problems of human happiness. While a poorly nourished and diseased body does not always indicate an unhappy mind, it is a fact that "the fat are jolly," and that rich blood promotes good spirits.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion, the pleasant food medicine, has proven itself to be a flesh maker, blood enricher, disease destroyer and happiness bringer. It cures coughs, strengthens weak lungs, restores lost flesh, increases appetite and aids digestion. Hobron Drug Co. agents.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with any thing. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as cold, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.



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Smoking Stands. Cheap.**The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.**

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FOR TWO INSPECTORS.

Teachers of Kauai Forward Their Petition.

SPIRITED ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Large Gathering and Sharp Discussion—Papers Full of Instructive and Interesting Material—Officers Elected—Names of Petitioners.

KAPAA (Kauai), Feb. 19.—A deferred meeting of the Kauai Teachers' Association was held at the Government school, Lihue, Kauai, January 30th, 31st, and February 1st. The teachers were out in full force, presumably owing to the fact that each had received a notice from the secretary elect, J. B. Alexander, that, "among other subjects of importance to be discussed, is the question of the inspector-generalship."

The meeting was called to order at 2 p.m. Thursday, January 30th, President J. K. Burkett in the chair. The afternoon was devoted to regular routine work, the reports of the standing committees, of which the most important was the adoption of a constitution and by-laws as formulated by Messrs. H. Z. Austin, W. I. Wells and T. H. Gibson, the election and installation of officers for the ensuing year etc. The following officers were installed:

President, W. I. Wells; first vice-president, Augustus Bruce; second vice-president, John Bush; secretary and treasurer, J. B. Alexander.

Mr. Austin, in a few appropriate remarks, offered a tribute of affection and respect to Alatau T. Atkinson, the former Inspector-General of Schools, and suggested the propriety of a resolution embodying an expression of the sentiments of the association, to be forwarded to that gentleman, which was done by a unanimous vote.

The second day the proceedings were of a far more interesting nature. At the request of President W. I. Wells, who wielded the gavel, the teachers settled down to business promptly at 10 a.m., and with a brief intermission for lunch, were hard at it until 6 p.m., this proving to be the most spirited session held in the history of the organization. After the consideration of some unfinished business of minor importance, the regular program of the association was the order of the day. It consisted of twelve numbers, all of more or less interest. The most noticeable of the papers read were the following: "The Need of Enthusiasm or Esprit de Corps among Teachers," by Mrs. Helen W. Kelsey, first assistant at Hanalei.

This was an able paper, well rendered and well received, and places its fair young authoress in the front rank as a thoughtful, progressive, up-to-date teacher. The association, by a unanimous vote, requested Mrs. Kelsey to hand it in for publication. Mrs. Ella L. Austin, first assistant at Kapaa, read a very instructive paper entitled "Primary Geography," by Mr. J. C. Davis, principal of Hanalei, was well received and was requested for publication. "Inductive and Deductive Methods of Teaching" was a scholarly effort by John Bush of Kilauea. Owing to the unavoidable absence from the room, on committee work, of a number of teachers during the reading of this paper, it was read a second time at the Saturday morning session, by special request, and was ordered published. "Summer Schools for Teachers," by H. Z. Austin, principal of Kapaa School, was in that gentleman's crisp and caustic style, and elicited some little discussion and sharp criticism from a few of the teachers present, but was ably defended by the author, who was requested to hand it in for publication. But by far the most interesting feature of the day was the paper entitled "Supervision of the Schools of the Republic," by the president, W. I. Wells, principal of Hanalei school.

This called forth the most spirited, heated and lengthy debate of the entire session, which was finally terminated by a privileged motion that the Chair appoint a committee of three to draft a petition to the Board of Education requesting that body to divide the work of the Inspector-General and appoint another inspector, the committee to report as speedily as possible. The motion was promptly seconded and carried by an overwhelming majority. J. B.

Alexander of Lihue and J. C. Davis of Hanalei dissenting. The last-named gentleman called for a division of the house and asked that his vote be entered of record on the minutes of the meeting, which was done.

The Chair appointed H. Z. Austin, Augustus Bruce and B. Brightwell, such committee, who, after a brief interval in the committee room, returned and reported the following petition, which was adopted and ordered forwarded to the honorable Board of Education:

To the Honorable the Board of Education, Honolulu, H. I.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We the undersigned members of the Kauai Teachers' Association and citizens of Kauai, H. I., respectfully submit:

That in our opinion a complete inspection of the schools of this Republic is impossible by any one inspector, however capable he may be. That the time has arrived when the work should be divided, and two inspectors appointed.

We would most respectfully submit the name of J. K. Burkett, one of our oldest, most capable and practical teachers, who has the entire confidence of all who know him, and one who is eminently fitted for the position of Inspector of Schools. And for this we will forever pray.

Signed:
W. I. Wells, John Bush, H. Z. Austin, T. H. Gibson, B. Brightwell, W. H. Neal, Lucy Aukai, Ed. L. Austin, May R. Weir, Mrs. R. Weir, Friedrich Priggs, Anna Throas, Emma Hart, Helen W. Kelsey, C. D. Pringle, Augustus Bruce, T. H. Gibson, Emma A. Smith, Mabel Lampman, John D. Neal, Jessie Abraham, John Tom, S. G. O. King, Fr. Riedel, George Mardon, R. C. Spaulding, George H. Fairchild, G. N. Wilcox, A. S. Wilcox, C. B. Hodge, Grace M. Sharp, Otto Isenberg, E. Kruse, E. E. Conant, A. Robinson, H. P. Faye, H. Morrison, E. S. Goodhue, J. K. Farley, M. A. Rezo, M. M. Lihea, Jacob Kala, George Goodaere, Louis Kailaun, Anton Crops, Edward Strech, Henrietta B. Neal, G. E. Miller, W. T. Lucas, C. H. Bishop, H. D. Wishard, J. K. Hanke, John Coney, Dr. D. St. G. Walters.

COMPANY B WINS AGAIN.

Defeats the Sharpshooters Team. Sergeant Elvin Falls Back.

Company B has still another victory to add to its list, and this time it happens to be the defeat of the second team of the Sharpshooters in their return match at the Sharpshooters' range Saturday afternoon. Before the match it was thought that the Company B boys would score somewhere from 410 to 415, while their opponents would score from 415 to 420. The following figures will show a somewhat different result:

COMPANY B.	
Private Elvin.....	45444544-43
Private C. Olson.....	44444544-42
Captain White.....	44544544-42
Sergeant F. W. Thrum.....	55345444-42
Private C. C. Rhodes.....	54434455-41
Sergeant Giles.....	45454544-42
Private J. A. Johnson.....	44444544-41
Private C. Tracy.....	44444454-41
Corporal Storey.....	44444444-40
Corporal J. R. Park.....	45443445-40
Total.....	415
Average, 41.5	

SECOND TEAM—SHARPshooters.

F. Wickander.....	55444544-44
T. J. King.....	44544545-43
Dr. Emerson.....	44544444-41
J. S. Martin.....	35544444-41
A. Waterhouse.....	44445534-41
M. H. Drummond.....	44445454-40
W. J. Forbes.....	44544544-40
J. Cassidy.....	34544454-39
L. McCandless.....	44444534-39
F. C. Rhodes.....	44334445-38
Total.....	406
Average, 40.6	

This score is one point more than that made in the previous shoot with Company B.

NOTES.

Captain White's kahuna worked the wrong ropes Saturday and gave him a 42, instead of something above the score he is so well known by.

On behalf of the Sharpshooters "Buck" Waterhouse, the "kid" of the company, shot in place of Mr. Everett, who was ill. The boy did very well, considering the fact that it was his first watch.

Five men in Company B made 42 apiece and none fell below 40. In the matter of highest score, F. Wickander of the Sharpshooters succeeded in making one point more than Elvin of Company B.

REDUCTION IN CHARGES.

Punahou Preparatory School Increased Number of Pupils.

The trustees of Oahu College and Punahou Preparatory School have just voted that the cost of tuition at the latter institution shall be reduced from \$1 to 50 cents per week, beginning with the present term—January 6, 1896. The charges at the college remain the same, i. e., \$1 per week.

In spite of the fact that the tuition fee at the Preparatory School has been thus far maintained at \$1 per week, over one hundred students have been enrolled the present school year, while the college has had a membership of seventy.

SUGAR IN FULL SWING.

Many Vessels Receiving Cargoes from Maui.

SOCIAL EVENTS OF THE ISLAND.

Farewell Party to a To-be-Benedict. "Forty-Two" Parties are the Fad. Schooner is Innocent—Serious Accident—Circus Made Good Money.

MAUI, Feb. 22.—During last evening, the 21st, a farewell party was given at the residence of Dr. Aiken, Paia, in honor of Worth O. Aiken, who departs today for La Crosse, Wisconsin, upon a matrimonial mission intent. Twenty-five of Makawao's society people filled the parlors and spent a most enjoyable evening. Progressive "forty-two" made the hours fly, and at midnight the guests departed, wishing Mr. Aiken all happiness and much pleasure during his three months' trip in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The beach road to Kahului is about to be finished. When complete the Wailuku-Kahului seashore boulevard will be the best thing in the way of thoroughfares on the island.

It is stated that Wirth's circus took away \$2,200 from Maui, clear of all expenses.

Lumber for the new wharf at Kihai is being hauled to Kula. The suspicious schooner mentioned last week turned out to be a sealing vessel, which, after pursuing a rather uncertain course near the Maui coast line, headed for Honolulu.

Dr. Raymond of Wailuku has been in Honolulu as a witness in the railroad case.

Thomas Kennedy has recently returned to Paia plantation after a trip to Scotland.

Messrs. Firdale and Stubbs of California are the guests of Mrs. C. B. Wells of Wailuku. Friday evening, the 14th inst., Mrs. C. H. Dickey gave a progressive "forty-two" party to the "old folks." Saturday evening, the 15th, Mrs. D. C. Lindsay gave a similar party to the younger people.

"Forty-two" is quite a popular fad in Makawao district. During the evenings of the 14th and 15th, Zambach appeared before large houses in the Hamakua-poko native church. He did the basket trick on Friday and the cabinet trick on Saturday evening. Many people were disappointed at the non-performance of the "dancing skeletons" which had been partially promised for Saturday evening. During Monday, the 17th, he gave an exhibition at Kahului and on Tuesday departed for Lahaina.

During Friday, the 21st, the Haiku school adjourned for a brief period to gaze at a whale, but on reaching the point of vantage the sea monster had vanished.

During the 14th inst. Mrs. Rosecrans while driving down Lahaina road met with a serious accident. The horse ran down the hill throwing the lady and driver out. Both were very badly injured. Dr. Armitage was sent for from Wailuku.

The sugar season is in full swing on Maui. Three or four vessels are constantly at anchor in Kahului harbor, and Collector E. H. Bailey has his hands full of business. The warehouses of the Kahului Railroad Company are packed with sugar.

During Saturday, the 15th, the bark Hesper, Sodergren master, arrived in Kahului seventy-four days from Newcastle. She brought a cargo of coal for Paia and Hamakua-poko plantations.

The fine brig Lurline, which Captain Matson recently sold to J. D. Spreckels & Co., Miller master, departed on the 18th with 8560 bags of H. C. Co.'s sugar, weighing 1,165,332 pounds, valued at \$35,226 66, and 1649 pounds of hides, valued at \$52 84. The passengers on the downward trip were Dr. D. M. Gedge, wife and child, and William Flint, who takes the position of bookkeeper at Kahului store.

During Wednesday, the 19th, the steamer Kahului, Tyson master, arrived from Honolulu in ballast. If she can be loaded with her complement of Paia and Hamakua-poko sugar in time she will depart for the Coast Sunday.

During the 20th the three-mastered schooner Olga, Open master, arrived from Mahukona, at which

port she discharged her deck load of lumber. At present she is unloading the remainder of the lumber, which is consigned to Kahului Railroad Company.

Weather:—South wind most of the week. Cold mornings and nights. Unusually heavy frosts on Hakeakala. More south (kona) wind this season than ever before, so says one of the oldest inhabitants.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida.
150 Tons Double Superphosphate.
300 Tons Natural Plant Food.
25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels.

Nitrate of Soda,
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Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

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ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOMMENDED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inimitable value.

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Refuse Imitations. Established 1854. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

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POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAFE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.

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BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,

J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 Great Russell street, London, W. C.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,

Steam Engines,

Boilers, Sugar Mills, Coolers, Brass and Lead Castings,

And Machinery of every description made to order. Particular attention paid to ship's blacksmithing. Job work executed on the shortest notice.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1896

ASIDE from the benefits derived to the kindergarten work, Kate Field's charming personality as a lecturer ought to attract a large audience tonight. We have Dickens' works with us always, but it is seldom that Honolulu is brought into closer knowledge of the author by a speaker of Kate Field's well known ability.

THE opening days of the Legislative session give promise of a prompt and business-like disposition of public matters, and if the present rate is kept up the legislative boards will soon be cleared. It was not Senator Waterhouse's fault that one blot was wiped out before there was time for it to leave its mark, and those who want to listen to lengthy discussions may live to see the day when they will regret that they did not kill the opium bill when they had the chance.

SEVERAL of the vessels recently added to the Norwegian navy were paid for by the free subscription of the women of the country. In Germany the women have already begun to raise money for the navy by subscription among the people, owing to the slowness of the German Parliament in granting funds to build ships. This shows what the women can do to help the war spirit along. Patriotic women urging men to prepare to defend their country's honor are a strong power.

ANNIE MAY ABBOTT, the Georgia "magnet" who passed through Honolulu recently, is amusing herself with the strong men of China and Japan. Japanese wrestlers, whose strength is celebrated the world over, were unable to raise Miss Abbott from the floor and she neutralizes their strongest efforts to lift the lightest objects from a table. The Japanese claim she has hypnotic power, while the Chinese consider her to be in league with the devil. Possibly Commissioner Marsden might give them a few points if they were anxious to discover the secret.

MINISTER DAMON, in his explanation of the general financial policy outlined by the Executive for the consideration of the Legislature, remarked that such an explanation on the part of a Minister was somewhat unusual. We might add that it is a decidedly commendable digression from the usual rule. One of the severest criticisms that has been passed upon the Executive is that matters of public importance have been kept too closely and sprung too suddenly on the country. While we do not consider that the criticism has always been merited, nothing can be lost by guarding against the possibility.

THE State of New York, with all its political corruption, can be given credit for having done one act in the interests of good politics. In the early part of this month Bat Shea, a ward heeler in the city of Troy, died in the electric chair for the murder of John Ross. During an election some two years ago Shea and his compatriots were engaged in "carrying" several wards of the city by manipulating a crowd of repeaters. Ross and his brother attempted to prevent the work of corruption, and the former was shot and killed in a scrimmage at the polls. It would be a good thing for the United States if more Bat Sheas received their just dues. Ward heeler would think twice before they began active operations.

SPEAKER REED continues to say nothing of his Presidential aspirations, but he is not unmindful of the impressions which it is his duty as a candidate for the nomination to make. His economical streak, which leads him to oppose the Nicaragua Canal bill, works

both ways. It catches the denizens of the way-back towns who believe the safety of the Republic is in the number of dollars saved, and at the same time Reed stands in with the railroad men, who have no desire to see the canal route capture the carrying trade. The denizens have the honest votes and the railroad bosses have funds to buy votes that are on the market. Reed's chances are not bad.

UNDER the leadership of Rev. Mr. Birnie, Honolulu is doing what little it can to alleviate the sufferings of the Armenians. It is very little that we can do, but that small pittance of assistance shows the direction of the sympathies of many citizens of the Republic, and every little helps. It is to be hoped that the nucleus obtained from the collection Sunday will be largely increased before the sailing of the steamer on Wednesday. Now that this movement has once been started it ought to be taken up by the people on the other islands. Osmer Abbott may well be classed as one of the pioneers in stirring an interest in Armenia, and we trust that he, with others, may renew their efforts to make the expression of sympathy from Hawaii a most liberal one.

THE opening speeches made by the British ministry before Parliament give double assurance that Lord Salisbury's remarks before the Non-Conformists was a forecasting of the policy of the Government. Well may the people of the United States say that Uncle Sam has brought the coon, treed by the Venezuelan message, to terms. In the Armenia difficulties Lord Salisbury is as subject in his apologies as ever. The admissions of weakness made by the Prime Minister are enough to make some of Britain's former leaders turn in their graves. Gladstone, with the full realization that his days are numbered, has determined to again attempt to gain a seat in Parliament, there to raise his voice against the national policy which is, as he believes, a national disgrace. It is unfortunate indeed that the usually strong British ministry should thus show itself to be so palpably weak kneed at such a critical period.

SENATOR McCANDLESS, who shows a disposition to favor the opium bill, holds his position in the Senate by virtue of the withdrawal of Hon. P. C. Jones in his favor. Mr. Jones does not, and never has favored any move toward the licensing of opium. In fact he is one of the strongest opponents of any such measure. While Senator McCandleless has no strings tied to him and is perhaps under no personal obligations to change his private opinions to fit those of the man whose place he took, at the same time a stand for the opium bill will place him in a rather unfortunate position. Mr. Jones' constituents are now Mr. McCandleless' constituents, and we are very positive that the latter could not secure a seat in the Senate as an opium candidate. As a politician, Senator McCandleless must perforce have some consideration for the opinions of his constituents. Times have not changed to such an extent since the monarchy died that the people have forgotten what they were balloting for.

A FEW AMERICAN SENTIMENTS.

THE expressions of the American press on the diplomatic ripple caused by the failure to recognize the 17th of January as a public holiday have been decidedly terse, with no evidence of an endeavor to mince matters in reviewing the situation. We find that splitting fine political hairs does not meet with any more favor in the United States than it does in Hawaii.

THE San Francisco Chronicle doubts if the country is ever to hear the end of the Hawaiian fiasco. Those who thought the matter had ended did not count on the obstinacy of the Administration. The Chronicle refers to a possible

recall, and then says: "But whether this occurs or not, at any rate there is no doubt that Willis was guilty of holding a very offensive course toward the Government to which he is accredited. And to make the matter the more offensive, it seems that Willis took every care to have it known that his neglect and refusal to recognize the national holiday was not a mere oversight, but was his deliberate act, or, rather, omission."

"So it was that when the American Hawaiians celebrated the anniversary of the establishment of their Republic, which is framed on the model of the United States, to which they are loyally attached as their mother country, the Minister and his civil and naval associates held aloof for fear that it might displease their master at Washington if they should show any sympathy with the Government of the Republic."

"Willis has shown himself in this matter, as he has on every occasion, and in respect to every question that has arisen since he was sent to Honolulu, as a bitter opponent to the young Republic. Not, perhaps, because his sympathies lie that way, but because he is there to represent the persistent and obstinate opposition of President Cleveland to those who overthrew the monarchy which he attempted to bolster up. Like master like minister."

THE opinions of the San Francisco Bulletin run in much the same line, notably that "it seems an act of especial discourtesy to refuse to fly a little bunting when its third anniversary comes round" after the United States has recognized the present Government of the islands. Continuing, it says: "The President's Venezuela message warranted the hope that he had undergone a change of heart. No one really supposed that he wrote the message, but he doubtless signed it. That was a good deal for Mr. Cleveland to do. That was such a feat that he has ever since been trying on the strength of it to dictate a financial policy to Congress. The Dole Government has endured three years under Mr. Cleveland's displeasure. The chances are that it will manage to get along one year more, after which date it will be a matter of small importance what Mr. Cleveland thinks of that or other subjects."

THE Oakland Enquirer strikes directly at the American representative and trusts that President Dole will "have the pluck to request his recall. It is the duty of a Minister, in all matters that do not conflict with the policy of his own government, to make himself agreeable to the Government to which he is accredited, but Willis appears to think that he should be as rude and insulting as possible." Thus it will be seen that the majority regard the non-recognition of the day as a part of a program mapped out by the chief executive of the United States. As these papers are talking of their own national representatives their conclusions attract more than passing attention. The people of this country will wait with patience the proof of the truth or falsity of their deductions.

ANOTHER WAY OF MAKING MONEY.

THE advocates of the opium bill, who have displayed such marked solicitude for the revenue of the country, will doubtless be interested in the results of the South Carolina dispensary law as shown in the recent report of the State Liquor Commission to the Governor. Various unauthorized statements of the workings of this law have been made public from time to time, but this is the first complete and authentic review that has been made.

THE report covers a period of eleven months between February 1 and December 31, 1895. Within that time the State Dispenser sold liquor to the value of \$1,076,963 95, on which the towns and counties netted a profit of \$106,131 28. The profits to the State itself were \$133,467 77 on \$903,055 63 worth of sales made to the

local dispensaries. An additional outstanding profit of \$25,571 85 is claimed for the State, making a total profit to the State for the eleven months of \$159,039 62. The profits of the towns and counties on retail sales were almost exactly 10 per cent., while the State's profits on wholesale dealings were about 16 per cent. The total profits to the State since the dispensary system went into operation, July 1, 1893, to December 31, 1895, a period of two and a half years, are placed at \$243,816 57, an average of a little less than \$100,000 a year.

THE report has nothing to say on whether or no the new law has wrought any change in the disorders and crimes growing out of the use of liquor. The State Liquor Commissioner makes complaint that he has not proper facilities for filling orders, which the liquor men claim is an evidence that the new law has not diminished the amount of liquor consumed. While this complaint may not show that there is less drinking, on the other hand it does not prove that there is more. In fact, the law has not been in force long enough to draw any correct conclusions on either of these points, and the commissioner does well to fight shy of conjectures. As the machinery of the law has improved with use, however, the illicit sale of liquor has been largely decreased. Thus one point of the moralist has been gained. For the other features the people can afford to await the verdict which time and proper administration will give.

BUT we wish to call the particular attention of our opium friends to the financial gain brought about by the law. While we cannot state at this time the comparative returns such a law would give in this country, the percentage of profit is a good one and we venture to state that our Government could realize enough to build two or three roads for Hilo. Let the opium advocates be consistent. The same arguments they advance for opium will hold good for the liquor. They want money for public works. Here is an opportunity, and they will not be obliged to suffer political stultification in order to improve it. Let them, if possible, come off their hobby horses and call to mind the fact that there is more than one way for the Government to increase its revenue for public works.

APOLOGIES AS ARGUMENTS.

SENATORS Brown, Hocking and McCandleless, true to their hobby, have set the opium bill on its way, and the country is again to be put under the disagreeable necessity of discussing a problem that only a few years ago was put down as settled beyond a question of a doubt. The method championed by Senator Waterhouse was the only way to settle Mr. Brown's bill. The conditions have not changed to such an extent in three years that the wisecracks of today will gain unusual glory in standing behind and endeavoring to brace up this skeleton of corruption.

THE argument put first and foremost by these men is nothing more or less than an apology. They tell us that they know the opium traffic is degrading and dangerous; they would gladly stamp it out. But there is opium in the country today; opium is coming in steadily and they throw up their sanctimonious hands and declare the country is powerless to prohibit, and consequently ought to pat the opium fiends on the back and declare them good fellows—so long as they will pay for it. It is hypocrisy from start to finish, and every legislator who raises his voice or registers his vote in favor of the bill is nothing more or less than an advocate of political hypocrisy, as bare faced and open as the opium and lottery corruption of the monarchy.

Should the opium license men be successful in their scheme now on foot they know very well what will be the result. Granting they can find purchasers of licenses placed from \$10,000 to \$20,000, how long will it be before the opium vendors

will come forward with the same petty whine now being brought up? How long will it be before they will complain that the license and duty are so high that they cannot compete with the smugglers? Again the argument—the apology will be brought forward that the Government cannot cope with the smuggler, consequently the Government should be brought nearer the smuggler and endeavor to drive him out of business by pure competition of prices. The result is practically free opium, with all its attendant power of corruption and degradation. It may be said that the licensees will assist the Government in preventing contraband opium coming into and being sold in the country. We have a good example of the influence that licenses exert over illicit sales, in the amount of liquor that is sold in this country outside the licensed saloons. What have the liquor men done to decrease the illicit sale of spirits? Absolutely nothing. They will point out to you the places where liquor is sold without a license, but who among the lot has ever taken a step to prevent this thing going on? How many have endeavored to reach the matter through the proper authorities? Not many, if any.

IT is the same old story with the opium traffic. Human nature doesn't change, whether it is the opium or liquor question that is agitating the minds of the people.

IT is said opium cannot be kept from the country, but mark you one all-important point—the Government has never supplied the proper means to keep it out. And now it is urged that before the Government has fully tested its ability to put down the evil, it is best to turn about, admit defeat, admit that the first Legislature of the Republic is weak-kneed and willing to sell its birthright of integrity of principle gained in 1893 for a mess of opium pottage. It is possible the body politic of Hawaii may fall in with this idea, but we have very good reason to doubt it. The advocates of the opium bill are simply preparing political graves for themselves, both at home and abroad.

HIGH SCHOOL CONCERT.

To Raise Funds for New Piano. An Excellent Program.

There will be a concert at the High School on Saturday night the proceeds of which will be used in purchasing a piano for the school. A very large audience is expected as the program given below is a fine one:

1. Trio—Piano, Violin and 'Cello. Mrs. J. T. Lewis, Mr. B. L. Marx and Mr. Wray Taylor.
 2. Glee—"The Carnival." Rossini High School Glee Club.
 3. Recitation—"The Drummer Boy." Miss M. Kennedy.
 4. Vocal Duet—"Come O'er the Moonlit Sea." Auber The Misses King.
 5. Song—"One Spring Morning." Miss Kate Fleming.
 6. Solo and Chorus—"The Arrow and the Song." Piusini High School Glee Club.
 7. Serenade, with violin obligato. Miss McGrew and Mr. J. W. Yarnley.
 8. Piano Duet—Miss M. Rice and Miss E. Sanders.
- INTERMISSION OF FIVE MINUTES.
9. Piano Solo—"Barcarolle." Nevin Miss M. Green.
 10. Recitation—"The Engineer's Story." Miss Nellie McLain.
 11. Double Sextette—"Ave Maria." Mendelssohn High School Glee Club.
 12. Violin Solo—"Fifth Air Varié." Dancla Miss Elenore Ingersoll.
 13. Piano Solo—Miss Mary Rice.
 14. Part Song—"Good Night, Beloved." Piusini High School Glee Club.
- Doors open at 7. Commence at 7:30. Tickets may be had from the pupils of the school.

Today will be the last opportunity the public will have to secure relics of the monarchy at Morgan's auction room.

Weak And Nervous

Describes the condition of thousands of people at this season. They have no appetite, cannot sleep, and complain of the prostrating effect of warmer weather. This condition may be remedied by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates an appetite and tones up all the organs. It gives good health by making the blood pure.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache. HOBSON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

FILTERS.

THE report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoirs is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth. Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by the ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

THE latest invoices show three different styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

Now Is The Time

— TO GET —

PHOTOGRAPHS

At Cheap Prices.

J. J. Williams

Has reduced the price of Cabinet sized pictures to

\$6.00 PER DOZEN

LATEST DESIGNS IN ALL SIZES.

Take Advantage of This Extraordinary Offer.

4237-3m

WE OFFER FOR SALE

New Shipment

Of the Well-known

SWEET

CAPORAL

Cigarettes.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

4228-1m

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Measles are almost epidemic at Waianae.

Opium is quoted at \$10 per pound, f. o. b. Honolulu.

H. B. M. Commissioner Hawes went to Kauai on the steamer Kauai last night.

Tommy Cummins is the happy father of a bouncing baby boy born at 7 a. m. Saturday.

Punahou Preparatory School charges only fifty cents per week, beginning January 6, 1896.

The Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff and Captain of the Police of Maui will visit the Bernice Pauahi Museum this morning.

The receipts of the New England dinner given by the W. C. T. U. and Y. W. C. T. U. Friday amounted to something over \$170.

A runaway horse on Alakea street last night, as the congregation was leaving the Christian church, caused considerable excitement.

The Japanese are making lime at Waianae, and have completed arrangements with the plantation company for taking a large portion of the output.

Harry Evans, turnkey at the police station, will be made harbor policeman, succeeding Captain Hilbus, who will be made captain of the tug Eleu on March 1st.

Henry Smith, Clerk of the Supreme Court, has had a typewriter desk made by a local carpenter, which, for design and finish surpasses any of those imported from the Coast.

The Company D minstrel troupe will have another rehearsal tonight. The boys are making good progress and will present something worth the public's time to witness in the near future.

Work on the new opera house is beginning in good earnest. Wagons were busy carting lumber to the place yesterday afternoon, and the danger lights were put out for the first time last night.

Three hundred Chinese contract laborers are expected to arrive by the China. Eight hundred Japanese, 600 of whom have been contracted for are on Ogura & Co.'s steamer, now en route.

Dr. E. R. Dille, pastor of Central Methodist Episcopal church, San Francisco, will arrive on the Australia February 13th. Dr. Dille is one of the ablest and most eloquent speakers on the Pacific Coast.

Artist Hilliard has accepted the invitation of the Kilohana Art League to display his pictures in Honolulu. The view will be held next Tuesday evening and promises to be a treat for all those who appreciate true art.

If the party who recently addressed a communication to the manager of the Gazette Company regarding a cape lost and advertised for in this paper will call at the office or send name and address, it will be to his or her benefit. It is said that there will be a meeting of lacrosse enthusiasts in the near future. It is hoped that this looked-for event will not prove such a spasmodic attempt as certain ones of several months ago which resulted only in the importation of lacrosse sticks.

The Kamehameha school girls have presented Prof. Berger with a fine framed picture of the famous Beethoven as a token of their appreciation of his services in their concert at Independence Park pavilion. Professor Berger cherishes the present as one of his most valued gifts.

The engagement of Miss Ida Altberger, daughter of General Altberger, of San Francisco, to F. A. Severin, brother of T. P. Severin of this city, is announced. Mr. Severin was formerly connected with Williams' art gallery. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride, San Francisco, in April.

James Donnelly, for many years a teacher at Hauula and other points on the islands died on Sunday from a complication of diseases. At the funeral which took place Sunday afternoon the following persons officiated as pallbearers: Prof. Alexander, J. F. Scott, J. Lightfoot, Armstrong Smith, J. L. Edwards and J. L. Dumas.

James R. Renton, A. Lidgate, Robert Horner, Fred S. Clinton, Edwin Thomas, E. W. Estep, Wm. Horner, George Koch and J. A. Kauila, inspectors of election in Hamakua and witnesses in behalf of Alexander Young, have agreed to submit themselves to whatever judgment or decision in the premises the Supreme Court shall consider just and proper.

SEAL OF THE REPUBLIC.

Design Submitted by the "Anglo-Dane."

A FINE PIECE OF WORK.

Some Features of the Old Seal. The Old and the New Blended. The Lone Star of the Pacific. To Be Considered on Wednesday.

Representative Robertson and Senators Schmidt and McCandless, the committee appointed to secure designs for a great seal yesterday recommended the one submitted by "Anglo-Dane," who turns out to be Viggo Jacobson, the well known penman.

Mr. Jacobson's design embodies some of the features of the old seal and includes others that are new to



DESIGN FOR GREAT SEAL. Submitted by Anglo-Dane.

Hawaii in the matter of scrolls or escutcheons.

In working out his ideas he seems to have been animated by a desire to retain from the old coat-of-arms as much as possible and to modify it only sufficiently to meet the exigencies of the new order of things.

He evidently had good reasons for this, for the old design has much to commend it, having been executed by the College of Heraldry in London, England, upon suggestions made by the late Haailio, a man whose abilities were held in high esteem by foreigners and natives alike.

Mr. Jacobson considered that it was a sound principle to refrain from making a very radical change, thereby avoiding the confusion which would be caused by the adoption of a perfectly new composition, however beautiful in itself, which would be unfamiliar to persons at home and unrecognizable to any one abroad. The fact that the Government had in its request for designs shown some regard for traditions gave the designers ample scope in laying out their work and in embodying some of the essential characteristics of the old seal in its entirety.

Mr. Jacobson's design serves the purpose of illustrating the evolution of Hawaiian history, past, present and future. Proceeding on these lines the original great seal, the keystone of the whole fabric, has been preserved in its entirety.

That the eight bars of the national banner represent the eight inhabited islands under one rule is known the world over, and in this connection Mr. Jacobson submits that the eight stars in the second and third quarter of the present seal are superfluous and lacking in originality, and the retention of the distinctly typical staff of authority in the fields is more justifiable. The peculiar significance is forcibly set forth in Tatum's Annual in an article descriptive of the seal. "The white ball, etc., with which the second and third squares are charged was an ancient emblem of the country called Puloou, and they were placed at the right and left of the gateway, or door, of the chief's house to indicate protection, or a place of refuge, to which persons might flee from danger and be safe."

The substitution, on the other hand, in the center of the single star of Hawaii (whose ultimate destiny it, probably, is to become engrafted upon the escutcheon of the greatest of all the Republics) for the ancient emblems, triangular banner, argent, leaning upon a cross saltire, the exact meaning and origin of which are, to a large extent, shrouded in obscurity, and not likely to meet with any strong objection, while, from an aesthetic point of view, it must be considered a decided improvement.

The difficult problem of devising two human figures as supporters has been happily solved by introducing Kamehameha I. and the Goddess of Liberty, both representing important epochs in the history of Hawaii—the old and new respectively. The contrast of color and sex suggesting not only reconciliation, but the fusion of the races with one another.

The irradiating sun above the shield is symbolic of the new era which dawned upon Hawaii with the advent of the Republic, while the fabulous bird "Phoenix" is Hawaii nei herself, rising, rejuvenated, from the ashes of the monarchy. The two leaves, ferns, etc., are suggestive of the fruitfulness

of the soil and the tropical verdure of the country.

The fact that the committee was of the opinion that the old motto should be retained induced Mr. Jacobson to give it greater prominence than heretofore, and, in this particular, he followed the plan carried out in all of the seals in the American States.

THE CROWN RELICS.

Splendid Sale Yesterday—High Prices Realized.

The collection of crown silverware, glassware and China of the late monarchy sold by Morgan yesterday brought extravagant prices from people who wanted to own the sets or pieces for their associations.

Quite the largest buyer was H. F. Wichman as to the number of pieces and perhaps the number of dollars. W. G. Irwin paid the highest price for a set; a dinner service for six. The price paid was \$235 the only bid, and the purchaser would have gone higher.

One set that had been marked \$500 for the whole went begging for bidders until Minister Cooper ordered it sold in pieces. The total amount received for the sale

WEYLER IN CONTROL.

Soon to Take the Field Against the Cubans.

WILL CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Attempt to Meet Opponents in Open Battle—Makes a Hit by Releasing Prisoners—Another Expedition Starts From New York—Insurgents Suffer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Herald's Havana cable says: Captain-General Weyler's first official day was a very busy one. Its results, as far as they are known, have left on the whole an excellent impression. Ten political prisoners, who, after being for some time confined in Santiago de Cuba, were sent here by General Pando to be imprisoned in Morro castle, waiting deportation to Ceuta, Africa, and who expected to be sent away today, with other prisoners, were pleasantly surprised this morning. Captain-General Weyler, when asked to sign the order for their embarkation and indefinite imprisonment, called for the evidence in the cases, examined it carefully, and at the suggestion of General Pando, who thought the sentences too severe, considering that the proof was only circumstantial, ordered the ten prisoners released.

Wants More Volunteers.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—Captain-General Weyler continues his investigation into the condition and resources of his forces in Cuba, and in making some experiments of methods he intends to employ when he enters a campaign. General Weyler is apparently con-



CAPTAIN-GENERAL WEYLER. Now in Command of the Spanish Forces in Cuba.

vinced that the force of volunteers in Cuba is not as large or as effective as it can be made, and he is devoting a great deal of attention to plans for enlarging this arm of the service and employing it in active service.

Another Party Starts Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Another Cuban expedition, including about 100 of the survivors of the Hawkins expedition, sailed from New York last Monday. She carries to the insurgents 100,000 rounds of cartridges and 2000 stands.

Insurgents Suffer Loss.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Herald's Havana cable says: It was learned unofficially today that General Weyler will personally take the field very soon. Weyler's purpose is said to be to place his command between the armies of Gomez and Maceo and force one or both to give battle.

From Camajuan, province of Santa Clara, comes intelligence of an important fight between Colonel Lopez and the insurgents, led by Serafin Sanchez and Mirabel, near Palo Prieto. Lopez had 800 infantry and cavalry and Sanchez is supposed to have 3000. The fight lasted five hours. The rebels are reported defeated with a loss of more than 100 killed and wounded.

Sanchez is said to have had under his charge the rebel president and secretaries, who were coming west to confer with General Gomez and Maceo.

Attempted Burglary.

At 2 o'clock this morning while Officer Espinda was on watch at the corner of Fort and Queen streets, his attention was attracted by a loud noise to the tobacco store of Hollister & Co. on Merchant

street. Proceeding to the place two men were seen to suddenly disappear around the corner. The officer whistled for assistance and gave chase, capturing the two men near the boat landing. The men were brought back to the scene of operations, where it was found the lock and window of the door had been broken, a big iron bar being the instrument used. One of the men was badly cut on the hands. Both were locked up, pending an investigation this morning.

THE ART RECEPTION.

Kilohana League Rooms Open to W. H. Hilliard.

W. H. Hilliard the artist, has accepted the kind invitation of the Kilohana Art League to give an exhibition of his painting in their rooms, Tregloan block, for those interested in art. The answer would have been made some time ago but suitable arrangements could not be made any sooner.

Mr. Hilliard has decided to give a reception to the Kilohana Art League on Tuesday evening, February 25th. The paintings will be on exhibition for the first time then. After that event the rooms of the league will be thrown open to the public for a few days and evenings. No admission will be charged.

Mr. Hilliard will exhibit about thirty paintings. It is hoped that D. Howard Hitchcock, Hawaii's artist, will exhibit some of his work.

Among Mr. Hilliard's paintings will be several scenes in and about Honolulu. "On the road to the Pali" will be one to claim the attention of the lover's of fine work. It is a misty day picture with the summits of the mountains showing prominently. Just a small portion of the road curving around out of

BICYCLE MEET LAST NIGHT.

Two Native Boys Contest—The Record Broken.

A few days since Kakalia, a young native employed at the fish-market, stepped up to Niu, a native boat boy, and said: "See here, young fellow, I can just do you any time at all for any distance you may feel disposed to mention. Yes, bicycle racing is what I mean. You have been going around telling people what a fine rider you are and I intend to make you stop your bragging. Accept the challenge or be doomed forever to be called a coward."

Niu, with a self-satisfied smile, accepted the challenge and sauntered off to his home to oil up his dirt-covered chain and tie up a broken spoke or so. Kakalia walked off in another direction meditating on what kind of lard he should use on his wheel for such an exciting event. The thought also came to him that he must put a brake on his wheel in order to check himself should he get to going too fast. It would also be necessary to remove some of the dirt that had been gathered on the wheel in order to present as small a surface as possible to the wind.

Thus in their own small ways they meditated upon the preparations necessary for the race and the probable outcome.

The race was called yesterday afternoon and in order to prevent a large crowd gathering the first starting point was changed at the last moment and Beretania and Punchbowl streets chosen instead.

At the drop of the hat the two bicyclists bent over their handlebars with their noses dangerously near the front tires, and shot out for Punahou. Arriving at Dillingham's corner, they turned down and started in King street. Just then there was an explosion and Kakalia felt the rim of his front wheel running along on the ground. Niu smiled a glorious smile and made for town, finishing on Union Square about a half or three quarters of an hour afterwards, according to the official timekeeper. Kakalia was game and kept on going, but failed to catch Niu. Kakalia claimed a foul because his tire got a puncture in it, and the judge concurred with him. Another race will be arranged for in the near future. This time it is thought all tires will be removed from the wheels to prevent a repetition of the catastrophe.

BY AUTHORITY.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On SATURDAY, March 21st, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following pieces of land:

1—Lot in Waianae, Oahu, containing 6 1-10 of an acre. Upset price, \$610.

2—Lot in Waianae, Oahu, containing 44 100 of an acre. Upset price, \$100.

3—Lot at seashore, Waianae, Oahu, at mouth of the river, containing 4 acres. Upset price, \$100.

The sale of Lot 3 is upon condition that purchaser will within one year from date of purchase, erect upon the land a building suitable for purpose of small hotel, to accommodate not less than twelve persons.

Plans showing above lands for sale may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, where further particulars may be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1735-1m

SCOTTISH UNION

AND

National Insurance Co.

The undersigned has received the appointment of Agent for the Hawaiian Islands of the above Company, which is one of the strongest financially in the world, and is prepared to take risks at the regular rates.

Capital, \$30,000,000.

Total Assets, \$41,372,606.

JOHN S. WALKER.

4210-1a

HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.

Hardware, Cutlery and Glassware.

307 Fort Street, Honolulu.



AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

THEO. H. DAVIES IN TOWN

Arrived by the Australia Yesterday.

HIS VISIT FOR BUSINESS ONLY.

The Effect of Cleveland's Message. Kailua in Good Health—Outlook for Trade—Politics Not Bothersome—Mr. Davies—The Japanese.

Theo. H. Davies and his two sons were passengers by the Australia yesterday and are guests of T. Rain Walker. Mr. Davies is the picture of health. His visit to the islands at this time is purely for business purposes. He was seen last night by a reporter for the ADVERTISER and asked regarding his stay here.

"I shall remain until the Monowai arrives, the latter part of April," said



THEO. H. DAVIES.

Mr. Davies, "and my visit is one solely in the interest of my affairs here."

"And it has no political significance, Mr. Davies?"

"Not the slightest."

"You left England in January. When did you last see Kailua?"

"In November—no, I believe it was October," replied Mr. Davies, "and she was very well indeed. She was visiting at Menton for some time before I left, so I did not see her often."

"What is the feeling in England regarding Hawaii; are its affairs discussed generally?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Davies. "England's interest in Hawaii is purely official and does not concern the public. In England, you know, the Transvaal affair is uppermost in the minds and hearts of the people. We feel the same interest in the Transvaal that America does in Hawaii. I dare say the feeling is that we have that to look after as America has its interests here."

"Have you heard the claims of the discharged political prisoners for financial damages discussed at all in London?"

"Not a word. That matter would not get outside the government. You must understand that in England the character of matters of an official character are confined to the officials in whichever department of the government they may come. Information of that character is not retained about town. So that, really, persons other than officials rarely get hold of it. Of course, when the time comes, such things get into the papers, but never until it is time."

"You were at home, Mr. Davies, at the time President Cleveland's historical Monroe doctrine message to Congress was made public. What was the feeling among Englishmen?"

"One of pain," promptly replied Mr. Davies. "If you can understand it, the sensation was the same as being struck by one's brother. And the blow appeared to us as being so wanton. It was surprise first and the pain followed quickly after. But, I may say, that the people over there wiped politics entirely out of the affair. All sides seem to have the same central thought; they must stand firm for England, no matter what comes."

"Even the most radical supporters of Home Rule joined in the desire to stand by the government in this measure?"

"You said a few minutes ago, Mr. Davies, that England's interest in the islands was purely official, don't the people there consider the islands from a commercial point of view?"

"Not to any great extent. The bulk of the trade is between Hawaii and the United States not England. Take my own house, for instance, all of our agents are in the United States and a majority of our goods are brought there. Officially it is an English house but commercially it is American. If I can get goods from America free of duty, and the demand is for American goods I shall buy them there."

"It is plainly then a matter of dollars and cents rather than one of sentiment," said the reporter.

"I would hardly say that. To put it in those words sounds altogether too mercenary," ventured the gentleman. "I dare say a Frenchman would prefer goods from France just as a German would prefer goods from Germany. But the business man must go to the market that sells him the cheapest. I would get all my goods in England if the prices suited and the demand warranted."

"If the Canadian-Australian line will carry freight for me cheaper than any other they shall have my business. On the other hand if the Spreckels line should make a lower rate, they could have it."

"With the advance in the price of sugar do you look for better times here?"

"I have no way of judging but by what I have read in the newspapers, and I should say it looked as though they were going to run us all out. I judge also that the policy of having twenty-five per cent. of the Japanese arriving here, women, has not proven satisfactory."

"From the account published in the ADVERTISER of the number of unfortunate Japanese women located in Honolulu, and the fact that they are constantly increasing, I am constrained to believe that the Government should look after the evil, and it cannot be done with closed eyes."

"Oh yes! There's always better times when sugar is up but there is one thing to be considered, the higher the price goes up the lower it will go down afterward."

"Since you were here last," Mr. Davies, "there has been a large increase in the number of Japanese merchants in Honolulu. What do you think will be the effect upon the Anglo-Saxon merchant?"

"I have no way of judging but by what I have read in the newspapers, and I should say it looked as though they were going to run us all out. I judge also that the policy of having twenty-five per cent. of the Japanese arriving here, women, has not proven satisfactory."

"From the account published in the ADVERTISER of the number of unfortunate Japanese women located in Honolulu, and the fact that they are constantly increasing, I am constrained to believe that the Government should look after the evil, and it cannot be done with closed eyes."

THEY TALKED CABLE.

Admiral Irwin In Favor of Cable to Hawaii.

Appears Before Committee on Foreign Relations—Agree to Certain Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Hawaiian cable sub-committee of the Senate from the committee on Foreign Relations today granted a hearing to representatives of the Pacific Cable Company, who ask a charter and a subsidy from the Government for a telegraphic cable from the Pacific Coast of the United States to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Brief statements were made by James A. Schrimser, president of the company; Edmund L. Baylis, vice-president; C. C. Neale and Admiral Irwin, all of whom contended for the advantages to the Government of the Pacific Cable Company's proposition.

Schrimser and Baylis submitted a joint statement agreeing to a modification of their bill so as to provide that in consideration of the proposed Government subsidy the company will carry free perpetually all United States Government messages, and will not charge more than \$1.25 per word to China and Japan nor more than 75 cents per word on messages between the United States and Hawaii; press rates to be one-fourth of the regular rates. They also agreed to deposit \$100,000 with the Secretary of the Treasury as a guarantee of good faith.

Admiral Irwin dwelt especially upon the strategic advantages of having a Pacific cable, and gave the committee much incidental information about Pearl Harbor. He referred to his visit to Hawaii in 1894, and said that he knew from the experience he had then at that time the Hawaiian Government would be willing to concede the sovereign power of the United States over Pearl Harbor. He said also that it was of vast importance to have a cable extending to China and Japan in case of war with any European power.

A CABLE LECTURE.

Submarine Telegraph Lines, Present and Future, Reviewed by Hugh Craig.

At the meeting of the Geographical Society of the Pacific held at San Francisco on Feb. 12th, in the hall, Hugh Craig read a paper on "The Hawaiian Cable Question and Submarine Telegraphy," with camera illustrations. He covered the subject in regard to the entire world and included a description of the two submarine cables first laid across the Atlantic, both of which proved failures and were left on the bottom.

There are ten cables crossing the Atlantic—three of the Commercial Cable Company, three of the Anglo-American Cable Company, one French (Ponyer Quertier), one of the United States Cable Company and two of the American Cable Company. Gould leased to the Western Union.

A description of the sea bottom from here to Hawaii was given, and reference made to the soundings taken by the United States ship Albatross in her exploration trip from Monterey bay to Honolulu. The proposed cable from New Zealand to Victoria, British Columbia, via Necker Island, the midocean station in about the same latitude as Honolulu, was outlined, and stress was laid on the advantages of building the Hawaiian cable with American capital.

HE KILLED AN OLD WOMAN.

Paul Kamaunu to Be Executed at Folsom.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 7.—Another man has been sentenced to be hanged in the penitentiary at Folsom.

Paulo Kamaunu, in the summer of 1894, committed one of the most heinous crimes in the history of El Dorado county, a county noted for its many bloody crimes. He outraged an old woman named Ellen Robinson and then to make sure that his infamous crime would never be known he killed her. But the crime of murder was soon fastened upon him and he was tried and convicted and sentenced to death.

Kamaunu has been confined in the Folsom Penitentiary for some time past. This morning he was taken from there to Placerville to listen to the fixing of the date of his execution. The Superior Court condemned him to die on the gallows on the 10th day of next April. At the time of the murder he was twenty-seven years of age.

Kamaunu is a native of the Hawaiian Islands. He is a tall, powerfully built man and weighs over 200 pounds.

Simon S. Hartman, of Tunnelton, West Va., has been subject to attacks of colic about once a year, and would have to call a doctor and then suffer for about twelve hours as much as some do when they die. He was taken recently just the same as at other times, and concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I took one dose of it and it gave me relief in five minutes. That is more than any thing else has ever done for me."

For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION.

A Pleasant Outing on Saturday—Professor Price a Wonder.

Ascends 3000 Feet in the Air—Successful Parachute Jump.

Prof. James W. Price, the aeronaut, made a successful ascent at Remond Grove Saturday at 4:20 p. m.

Two trains were run from the O. R. & L. Co. to the grounds in order to accommodate the people. Neither train was crowded due, possibly, from the fact that people who take an interest in aerostatics had not recovered from the shock experienced at van Tassels death a half dozen years ago.

The work of inflating the monster balloon began soon after the arrival of the second train at the grove. Professor Price and William Burns were directing a half dozen men in their duties of holding down the big bag while smoke and hot air from a nearby furnace was pouring into it. As the folds of canvas filled the bag swayed slightly through the force of the light southerly breeze.

It was a good indication, for there was no danger of the aeronaut being carried out to sea. Professor Price had informed his friends on Friday night that in the event of the wind carrying him seaward he would cut lose with his parachute at five hundred feet and come down.

Promptly at 4:20 p. m. and after he had raised the trapeze bar to a height convenient for him to sit down he gave the word "let go." Burns shouted "good luck Jim" and the band played "Up in a Balloon" and the enormous bag shot up with a rush. It was a fascinating sight but to those who had seen van Tassel go to his death there was a certain unconquerable awe about it all that was appalling. But Professor Price knew his business and he gave the people the worth of their money.

At an elevation of, perhaps, 3000 feet Price pulled a rope and the parachute became detached from the balloon; a hundred feet down it opened and the professor began a descent as graceful as that of a bird. The balloon started upward for a moment and then gradually collapsed, the smoke and hot air came out and the canvas twisted up like a snake, turned upside down and began folding up so that when it reached the ground a half mile away it was as neatly piled up as if it had been through the hands of a dry goods clerk. The parachute dropped with the professor at least a half mile from where the balloon fell. Mr. Smith the Pearl City pineapple planter followed the parachute on horseback and reached the professor about the time he landed.

It is understood Professor Price will give another ascent within the week so as to give persons who neglected Saturday's opportunity a chance to witness the performance.

WAS BORN ON MAUI.

Death of Miss Susan C. Gower in New Haven, Ct.

The New Haven Morning Journal of February 3rd, contains an extended obituary notice of Miss Susan C. Gower, who died in New Haven February 1st, aged forty-one years, ten months and twelve days. The immediate cause of death was blood poisoning following two operations for appendicitis.

Miss Gower's life in this country is referred to as follows:

It is a coincidence worth noting that Miss Gower was born on a missionary ground on the island of Maui, Hawaiian Islands, during the time her father was collector at the port of Lahaina. Her mother's attendant physician was the late Rev. Dr. Baldwin of that place, and two devoted wives of missionaries, one of whom still lives in Honolulu, Mrs. S. E. Bishop, were indeed ministering angels to both mother and child in those days of trial, and gave a wealth of love and devotion and personal sympathy that cannot be purchased with money.

An older sister, born on the same island, still survives her and two younger sisters born in New Haven. The only son of the family died near Cheyenne, Wyoming, nearly twenty years since, and her own mother entered into rest more than thirty years ago. This brief notice would be incomplete if we failed to mention the fact that the sublime faith and trust of the Christian religion made her last hours radiant with the light of heaven itself. It was not merely a blind submission to inevitable fate, but a most cheerful and hearty acquiescence in the will of God and making that will her own.

The yacht Spray was out with a party yesterday. Sailing was delightful, just the proper breeze stirring. The ladies were very enthusiastic over the fun they were having and kept up an incessant waving of handkerchieves.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED,

Ship Chandlers

Hardware Merchants

Receive Merchandise constantly from the United States and Europe. We have just received

Horse Shoes, Wheel Barrows

Blacksmiths' Tools, Waukegan Barbed Wire, Wire Netting, all kinds; Plain Galvanized Fence Wire, Carpenters' Tools of all kinds,

Success Water Filters

THE BEST KIND;

Road Scrapers, Feed Cutters, Hall's Aluminum Case Knives,

LAWN MOWERS,

Hoes and Handles, Picks and Mattocks,

Hall's Plows & Breakers

These are selling fast and you should send your orders in soon.

FOLDING CLOTHES

DRYING RACKS,

These Racks fold up like an umbrella. Every household should have one.

CHARCOAL IRONS,

Ox Yokes and Bows, Mixed Paints, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Asphaltum, Plaster of Paris,

Kakaako Salt

Whiting, Rosin.

Headquarters for the Columbia, Rambler and Stearns Bicycles—the best made.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINDSAY AND MURRAY DISTRICT DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

FOR RENT!

—THE—

Commodious New Store

WITH CELLAR

—IN THE—

VON HOLT BLOCK,

King Street.

These premises adjoin the new store soon to be occupied by W. W. Diamond. For particulars, apply to the

Manager Hawaiian Gazette

COMPANY, LIMITED,

Von Holt Block, Island Orders Promptly Filled.

INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

First Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1.—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000

Paid-up Capital 687,500 0 0

2.—Fire Funds 2,410,992 7 3

3.—Life and Annuity Funds 8,572,525 14 11

£11,671,013 2 2

Revenue Fire Branch 1,546,856 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,359,821 16 9

£2,906,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

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PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Cooled Immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Humid.	Clouds.	Dir.
Mon 10.22.97.99.00	62	77	60	70	SW
Tue 10.23.98.00.01	63	78	60	70	SW
Wed 10.24.99.00.01	64	79	60	70	SW
Thurs 10.25.00.00.01	65	80	60	70	SW
Fri 10.26.01.00.01	66	81	60	70	SW
Sat 10.27.02.00.01	67	82	60	70	SW
Sun 10.28.03.00.01	68	83	60	70	SW
Mon 10.29.04.00.01	69	84	60	70	SW

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	High Tide.	Low Tide.
Mon	10.22.97.99.00	62	77	60
Tue	10.23.98.00.01	63	78	60
Wed	10.24.99.00.01	64	79	60
Thurs	10.25.00.00.01	65	80	60
Fri	10.26.01.00.01	66	81	60
Sat	10.27.02.00.01	67	82	60
Sun	10.28.03.00.01	68	83	60

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for San Francisco or Vancouver.

1896.	On or About.	1896.	On or About.
Australia	Feb 21	Australia	Feb 26
Peking	March 1	Peking	March 6
Monowai	March 12	Monowai	March 17
Australia	March 18	Australia	March 23
Belgium	March 24	Belgium	March 29
Australia	March 30	Australia	April 4
Rio de Janeiro	April 10	Rio de Janeiro	April 15
Australia	April 16	Australia	April 21
Monowai	April 22	Monowai	April 27
Australia	April 28	Australia	May 3
Belgium	May 4	Belgium	May 9
Australia	May 10	Australia	May 15
Monowai	May 16	Monowai	May 21
Australia	May 22	Australia	May 27
Belgium	May 28	Belgium	June 2
Australia	June 3	Australia	June 8
Monowai	June 9	Monowai	June 14
Australia	June 15	Australia	June 20
Belgium	June 21	Belgium	June 26
Australia	June 27	Australia	July 2
Monowai	July 3	Monowai	July 8
Australia	July 9	Australia	July 14
Belgium	July 15	Belgium	July 20
Australia	July 21	Australia	July 26
Monowai	July 27	Monowai	August 1
Australia	August 2	Australia	August 7
Belgium	August 8	Belgium	August 13
Australia	August 14	Australia	August 19
Monowai	August 20	Monowai	August 25
Australia	August 26	Australia	September 1
Belgium	September 2	Belgium	September 7
Australia	September 8	Australia	September 13
Monowai	September 14	Monowai	September 19
Australia	September 20	Australia	September 25
Belgium	September 26	Belgium	October 1
Australia	October 2	Australia	October 7
Monowai	October 8	Monowai	October 13
Australia	October 14	Australia	October 19
Belgium	October 20	Belgium	October 25
Australia	October 26	Australia	November 1
Monowai	November 2	Monowai	November 7
Australia	November 8	Australia	November 13
Belgium	November 14	Belgium	November 19
Australia	November 20	Australia	November 25
Monowai	November 26	Monowai	December 1
Australia	December 2	Australia	December 7
Belgium	December 8	Belgium	December 13
Australia	December 14	Australia	December 19
Monowai	December 20	Monowai	December 25
Australia	December 26	Australia	January 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

U.S.S.	Bennington, Pigeon, Lahaina.
U.S.S. Australia, Honolulu, from San Francisco.	
Ship Iroquois, Taylor, San Francisco.	
Ship Indiana, Colley, Guaymas, Mexico.	
Ship W.F. Babcock, Graham, S. F.	
Be Coryphe, Grant, Newcastle.	
Be Velocity, Martin, Hongkong.	
Be C.D. Bryant, Jacobson, Port Gamble.	
Be Nonantum, Newhall, Newcastle, N.W.	
Be S.C. Allen, Thompson, San Francisco.	
Be Paul Isenberg, Wuhmann, Liverpool.	
Be Martha Davis, Soule, San Francisco.	
Bkne Planter, Dow, San Francisco.	
Bkne Kikiki, Outter, Port Townsend.	
Am schr H.C. Wright, Brummer, Eureka.	
Schr William Bowden, Fjerer, Newcastle.	
Schr Bertie Minor, Raven, Eureka.	
Schr Henrietta, Anderson, Victoria.	
Schr Carrier Dove, Brann, Newcastle.	
Schr Alice Cooke, Penhallow, Newcastle.	
Schr Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.	
Schr Spokane, Jamieson, Port Gamble.	

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Where from.	Due.
Be Foxglove	Port Stanley	Due
Be Holmwood	New York	Due
Be Mohican	S. F.	Feb 20
Ship Kenilworth	S. F.	Feb 26
O & S S China	China	Feb 28
Bkne C. Funk	S. F.	Feb 29
O & S S Mowat	Vancouver	March 9

ARRIVALS.

U.S.S.	Bennington, Pigeon, from Lahaina.
O & S S Australia, Honolulu, from San Francisco.	
Schr William Bowden, Fjerer, from Newcastle.	
Schr Kaula, Brohn, from Kaula.	
Schr Waimanalo, Calway, from circuit of Oahu.	
Schr Iwalani, Smythe, from Kaula.	

DEPARTURES.

U.S.S.	Bennington, Pigeon, for Maui and Hawaii.
O & S S Australia, Honolulu, for Kapa.	
Schr Kaula, Brohn, for Kaula.	
Schr Waimanalo, Calway, for circuit of Oahu.	
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VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports, at 5 p.m.
Stmr Waiatale, Gregory, for Lahaina, at 5 p.m.
Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, for Kukuhaele and Honolulu, at 12 m.
Stmr Ke Au, Hon. Thompson, for Waimanalo and Kaula, at 4 p.m.
Stmr Kaula, Thompson, for Oahu ports, at 9 a.m.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco, per O.S.S. Australia, Feb 21—Cargo of general merchandise, consigned to Allen & Robinson, A. Fernandez, Bishop & Co., B. F. Ehlers & Co., Bruce Cartwright, Brown & Kuley, Benson, Smith & Co., Board of Education, Chas Spreckels & Co., Campbell & Co., Chas Hustace, Castle & Cooke, California Feed Company, G. W. Macfarlane, C. R. McVeigh, C. R. Collins, Catholic Mission, C. Brewer & Co., Col. E. H. McLean, Dr. Leslie Minor, Dr. W. Maxwell, D. B. Smith, E. E. Richards, Estate of J. H. Lovejoy, E. F. Bishop, E. O. Hall & Son, Foreign Office, Fred Philip, F. J. Testa, F. W. Macfarlane, F. L. Holland, G. W. Morris, G. West, Geo. R. Carter, Geo. E. Ward, Hawaiian News Company, Hawaiian Electric Company, Hawaiian Gazette Company, Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station, Hobson Drug Company, Hollister & Co., Henry Smith, Henry Myer, Henry G. Landridge, H. S. Wooten, H. Hackett & Co., Hyman Bros, Henry Hart & Co., H. E. McIntyre & Bros, H. A. Widemann, H. F. Wichman, H. E. Walker, J. T. Waterhouse, James Dodd, J. A. Hopper, J. E. Gomes, J. Hopp & Co., J. Nott, John Phillips, J. T. Egan, James F. Morgan, John F. Scott, J. T. Crawley, John Ena, J. Marsden, J. W. Jones, John Kifinger, King Bros, K. Faruya, Lewis & Cooke, Lewis & Co., L. E. Tracey, L. B. Kerr, L. Adler, Louis K. McGraw, Louis T. Grant, Leslie F. Scott, Lloyd Osborne, Macfarlane & Co., M. S. Gribbaum & Co., M. Phillips & Co., M. V. Holmes, Mutual Telephone Company, Manufacturers' Shoe Company, M. McInerney, Mason W. G. Gilbert, Mrs. R. Haines, Mrs. P. H. Foster, Mrs. R. L. Stevenson, Mrs. C. A. Jones, Mrs. G. P. Wilder, Mrs. H. Severance, Miss Mabel Strong, Miss M. Cahill, Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. W. McChesney & Sons, N. S. Sachs, Oldway & Porter, Pacific Hardware Company, J. E. Preserving Paint Company, P. G. Canarinos, Pope Manufacturing Company, P. G. Canarinos, Palmer P. Woods, R. L. Caswell, Robert Grieve, Star, S. C. Allen, Salvation Army, T. H. Davis & Co., T. B. Murray, Thomas G. Thrum, Union Feed Company, Voelter & Co., W. D. Dickson, W. J. Lowrie, W. Wright, Wilder & Co., Wilder Bros, Wm G. Irwin & Co., W. W. Dimond, W. G. Peacock & Co., W. Wall, Nichols & Co., R. E. Castle, W. M. Giffard, F. Reynolds, W. Chas Chang, Hop Hing & Co., Kwong Tai Loy, Kwong Lee Yuen, Mau Lung, Quong Sam Kee Co., Sing Lee & Co., W. S. Wing & Co., Wing Mo Tai, Wing Wo Chan & Co., Wing Wo Tai & Co., Wing Chong Lung & Co., Y. Ling & Co., Yee Sun Kee, and Yee Wo Chan.

From Newcastle, per William Bowden, Feb 21—1251 tons coal for O. S. S. Company.

Per Kaula—7344 bags sugar.

Per Iwalani—4929 bags sugar and 30 pkgs pkgs sundries.

Per Lehua—2960 bags sugar.

PASSENGERS.

From San Francisco, per S.S. Australia, Feb 21—H. G. Allen, M. M. Beach, Theo H. Davies, Chas. Davis, Chas. Davis, Harry Davies, C. W. Dickey, Mrs. Chas. Furness, Robert Greer, W. L. Hackett, F. W. Hopp, Fred Harrison and 2 children, Mrs. Dr. H. H. Hackett, C. F. Horner and wife, Oswald Kunkhardt, W. John, Mrs. L. W. Lark, Mrs. Annie Lisle, Mrs. McNeely, Miss E. Mossman, Jno C. Nohmann, Dr. J. L. Potter, Mrs. S. C. Rounds, E. H. Shirk and wife, H. Waterhouse, Jr. E. Wheeler and wife, and 15 in the steerage.

From Kaula, per stmr Kaula, Feb 21—G. H. Moore, J. A. Aheon, and 5 on deck.

From Kaula, per stmr Iwalani, Feb 21—W. S. Walker, Miss Alice Rickard, and 25 on deck.

From Kaula, per stmr Mikahala, Feb 22—Rev H. Isenberg, Dr. J. H. Reed, C. von Hamann, Charles Rice, Mrs. Blake and 20 on deck.

From Kaula, per stmr James Makee, Feb 23—Mrs E. Lindemann, J. F. Brown and 30 on deck.

From Maui, per stmr Claudine Feb 23—H. P. Baldwin, B. R. Berg, W. H. Cornwell, Robert L. Lewis, Miss H. Lewis, H. H. Hackett, P. Isenberg, H. Schultze, Mrs. D. Isenberg, G. S. Grunett, Mrs. A. M. Byron, L. P. Joe, A. Borin, Father Conrad, W. H. Halstead, R. C. Lindsay, L. A. Andrews, F. H. Haysden, E. R. Bivens, F. T. Brown, Ed Dowsett, Ah Young, A. F. Zamloch, C. Van Horn, W. Marx, D. Waldron and 48 on deck.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Kinai, Feb 21—Volcano: General Warfield, Lieut. Lisak, T. C. Johnson and wife, Lieut. Treat and wife, Mr. O'Fallon and wife, Mr. J. M. Durand and wife, J. M. Durand, Mr. Munn and wife, L. Lincoln, B. K. Denbigh, Mrs. Lyle, Dr. Frederick, Mrs. Rounds, Lieut. Newcombe and wife, E. H. Shak, Mrs. Shak, Kay ports: Koki and child, Eliza and child, Ieiko Koki, L. Aseu, G. J. Ross, Capt. Scott, W. T. Hambley, J. P. White, P. Peck, Mrs. Namah and son, Mrs. L. K. Fournaux, W. J. Gallagher, Mrs. E. H. Ward, Mrs. Dora Isenberg, Otto Isenberg, Paul Isenberg, Paul Isenberg, Jr., H. Schultz, C. S. Desky, Henry Vida, C. L. Wright, Dr. M. E. Grossman, Mrs. C. Osman, Mrs. A. Maple.

DESERTERS CAPTURED.

Two deserters from the ship Iroquois were captured by Captain Hilbus while searching the barkentine Irmgard, preparatory to departure yesterday. They were comfortably stowed away in the hold. Captain Hilbus took them in charge and escorted them to the police station. On the way, one of the men, named McClellan, struck the large glass window on the Nuanu side of McVeigh's machinery store. The first attempt did not succeed but after punching two or three times he succeeded in breaking the glass. McClellan then showed fight and made as if to attack Captain Hilbus. The latter was too much for him and, taking him by the collar, marched him to the police station without further ado.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LANCET AND MEDICAL CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Captain Seabury Fined.

Captain Seabury of the steamer China was fined \$200 for carrying four Japanese on his steamer who were not registered at the Japanese port of entry. The Japanese were employed as cooks on the China.

Olympia in a Gale.

VICTORIA, (B. C.), Feb. 11.—Yokohama advices of the 31st ultimo have the following: While proceeding from Yokohama to Kobe the United States flagship Olympia struck a gale, to escape which all steam was crowded on and a speed of twenty-one knots developed. The storm broke her forward deck stanchions and carried away her bridge rails.

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DIAMOND HEAD, Feb. 24, 10 p. m. —Weather, clear; wind, light SW. Schooner Moi Wahine bound out.

The schooner Volant, Errat master, sailed from San Francisco for Mahukona, February 13.

The brig Lurline sailed from Kaula on Feb. 18th with 8560 bags sugar valued at \$35,326 66.

The Norwegian bark Bien, Gjerulden master, sailed for the Friendly Islands Saturday morning.

The bark Alden Besse and barkentine S. N. Castle sailed from San Francisco for this port February 13.

There are three four-masted schooners in the stream—the Alice Cooke, Wm. Bowden and Carrier Dove.

Vessels in port were gaily decorated with flags and bunting Saturday in honor of Washington's birthday.

The U. S. S. Bennington arrived from Lahaina yesterday morning after an absence of days. A pleasant voyage was experienced.

The ship J. B. Brown, with coal from Newcastle, was telephoned yesterday afternoon. She will probably come in this morning.

The schooner Wm. Bowden, Fjerer master, arrived yesterday morning from Newcastle with a cargo of coal for the Oceanic Steamship Co.

The schooner Bertie Minor, Raven master, arrived from Eureka Saturday afternoon, after a long trip of twenty-eight days, over a week of which time was spent in sight of the islands.

The agents for Ogura & Co.'s steamer Gaisen Maru have received advices that the machinery of the steamer broke down after leaving port and was obliged to return. Another one was dispatched in its place on the 14th of February.

The O. S. S. Australia, Houlette commander, arrived in port at noon yesterday after a trip of seven days and two hours from San Francisco. Following is the purser's report: Experienced for the first forty-eight hours, light NE winds and smooth sea; thence to port light moderate SW winds and fine weather. The Australia brought thirty-one cabin and fifteen steerage passengers together with forty-one bags of mail.

Two days before the Australia arrived in San Francisco on her last trip, three coal passers—John Quinlan, Paul Keuse and Richard Connolly—were ordered to do some work on the donkey boiler, which they refused to do. The men were placed under arrest by Captain Houlette and turned over to the authorities on the arrival of the Australia in San Francisco. The men claim that they had just come off their watch and the order was an improper one. They also claim that they did not really refuse to do the work, but were considering the matter when placed under arrest. After a hearing before the proper authorities the men were discharged.

To Run to the Islands.

The British ship Roderick Rhu has been bought by J. D. Spreckels Bros. & Co., and after some changes have been made in the vessel she will be put on the route between San Francisco and Hilo. The Roderick Rhu was formerly owned by the White Star Line of Liverpool and is one of the most handsomely appointed vessels that ever sailed into port. The Roderick Rhu will fly the Hawaiian colors and her name may be changed.

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FOR RENT!

THE

Commodious New Store

WITH CELLAR

IN THE

VON HOLT BLOCK,

King Street.

These premises adjoin the new store soon to be occupied by W.W. Dimond. For particulars, apply to the

Manager Hawaiian Gazette

COMPANY, LIMITED,

Von Holt Block.